









## A YARN ABOUT SNAKES.

It is necessary to premise that the writer's intention in the following paragraphs is simply to narrate a few snake adventures and anecdotes, and not to give a zoological or scientific history of these reptiles—a task for which he is by no means qualified.

If New Holland possesses few quadrupeds formidable for their size or ferocity, the order *Gadidae*, or serpents, is numerously represented, and the different species, or most of them, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are peculiar to the country. The Egyptian Cerastes, a viper whose bite is very quickly fatal, has its representative in the Cape Colony as well as the Cobra di Capello; but we have no reptiles resembling either, or the American rattlesnake, although several whose poison is perhaps as deadly.

The serpents known in the colony as the black, the diamond, and the carpet snakes are those that appear to be most extensively distributed. To them perhaps may be added the death adder, which although found over a great extent of country from north to south, I am inclined to think is by no means very numerous in any locality. At least I have met with fewer people who have seen this than any other variety of snake. From this it is difficult to obtain an idea of its appearance and habits; for, notwithstanding a pretty extensive experience of colonial snakes, I cannot be sure that I ever really looked upon this much dreaded viper. I once saw a hideous looking reptile basking in the bottom of a dry well, with scaly skin and of a colour closely resembling the withered branch of a tree, that I was inclined to think must be a death adder, but on consulting those that had, or pretended that they had seen them, I found their descriptions to vary so exceedingly, that it was impossible to arrive at any certainty on the point.

There is nothing connected with the natural history of the colony about which newly arrived immigrants appear to be so much interested as snakes. Often have I witnessed parties of them in the neighbourhood of country towns peering cautiously around the bushes near the road side, expecting apparently to find serpents lurking under every slight cover, and expressing their great disappointment when after half a day's search by the way side, the only reptiles they obtained were a few harmless lizards. Although found more or less in all parts of the colony, there are some localities comparatively free from these loathsome creatures, and as a general rule they will be seldom seen in the most frequented places. The part of the colony where the writer has met with them in the greatest numbers was in the upper part of the Goulburn River country, when it was first occupied as sheep runs. On the setting in of the warm weather they were found in all directions on the station with which he was connected, and although numerous were the risks run by all hands, yet fortunately no casualty occurred to man or beast—so constantly, however, were accidents apprehended, that the owner and superintendent of the station always carried surgical knives in their pockets, in order to be prepared to perform an operation whenever it should be needed. There was a man on this station, who from his peculiar knack at discovering this kind of vermin, was known as the "snake finder." Go where he would he was constantly meeting with them, and it was calculated that during the hottest part of the summer he killed, while going about his ordinary employment, on an average no less than seven daily. They were mostly black snakes; the carpet variety, which was the only other occasionally met with, being few in number comparatively. None of them were of a large size, the largest not exceeding four feet, and a few of them being less than two feet and a half. Besides the two species mentioned, there was a small thin brown snake, with diamond shaped divisions on its skin, dug up in the soil in great numbers during the winter, and which I have not seen in any part of the colony of New South Wales. As this beautiful little reptile was rarely met with on the surface, even during the hot weather, it must have obtained its food and have been formed to exist entirely under ground.

As may be naturally expected, the serpent increases in variety and activity as we proceed northward. There are more varieties of them in New South Wales than in Victoria, and they also attain, although the latter characteristic is considerably modified by the richness of the soil. The black snake seems to arrive at its greatest dimensions in the cabbage-tree and cedar brush, and the diamond snake on the rocky ranges or bush land adjoining these rich alluvia. The brushmen mentioned seem to furnish in the greatest abundance the favourite food of snakes, such as frogs, mice and rats, and the young of birds. Often, while walking in the deep shade formed by these brush, have I seen a black snake, half torpid from his feast, dragging his slow length along, with a peculiar grating sound, over the stony bottom of a dried-up creek, and finally burying himself in its cool bed, in order to digest his meal in comfort.

Of all New South Wales serpents, that known as the diamond snake seems to attain to the largest size. I was informed by a friend that he saw one that had just been killed by a party of blacks on the Illawarra ranges, that measured fifteen feet in length. They cooked and eat it in his presence, and he had the curiosity to taste a portion of its flesh, which, apart from all prejudices against such a description of food, he found to be very palatable. The brushmen make no scruple to eat snakes provided they kill them themselves, and are satisfied that the reptiles in the death struggle have not inserted their fatal fangs in their own flesh, which they will very frequently do in their furious desire to bite something before they expire. In proof of this, I, one very warm day, discovered a diamond snake, with its head and a small part of its body immersed in a pool in the bed of a creek, the remainder of its body resting on the hot water-soaked stones. On giving it a smart blow in the middle with a long pliable sapling, the reptile, with the rapidity of thought, dashed its head backwards, and buried its fangs so deeply in its own flesh, that several efforts were required to extract them. Besides the above-mentioned fifteen feet Illawarra snake, one of the same species, captured on the North Shore, was several years ago exhibited in the streets of Sydney, on a day, as large if not larger dimensions. The diamond snake appears to be far more common in the Sydney district than in the northern parts of the colony, where also various species are found very thinly represented, if at all, in the southern districts, but which it was almost an endless task to describe, so numerous are they and so various in colour and shape.

The carpet snake according to my observation is next in point of size to the diamond, and then the black; although of them all or especially of the two last it must be mentioned that it is only an individual now and then that will be fallen in with of large dimensions, most of those usually seen being of very moderate proportions, that is,

from three to six feet long. In the north the carpet snake is that most apt to infest dwellings, houses being probably attracted thither in search of mice and probably of young poultry, among which it sometimes does considerable damage. On two several occasions I have known carpet snakes to penetrate into a fowl-house and devour in each instance a nearly full grown chicken. In both cases they coiled themselves up in a corner after their meal, which was indeed so hearty as for the time to have completely suspended their powers of progression. The morsel they had swallowed caused an unsightly protuberance on the upper part of their stomachs which burst in the act of killing and revealed the havoc they had committed in the hen-roost. On another occasion a fowl had hatched a brood of chickens in a small excavation, near a dwelling house, and in the same procreant cradle they had all quietly nestled one night when the young brood were about five or six days old. A peculiar sound emitted by the mother during the night attracted the attention of some of the servants, who, procuring a light, discovered that the gallinaceous domicile was invaded by a carpet snake. The reptile, after some difficulty, was destroyed, but not before it had killed four of the infant brood. The poor parent, true to her maternal instinct, even in the face of so paralysing a danger, was endeavouring to cover her offspring from the intruder, quite regardless apparently of her own safety. The carpet snake appears to be undoubtedly of the boa species, as from what I have seen, it evidently secures its prey by twisting around and crushing it previous to the act of deglutition. The writer once killed a small one, less than three feet long, coiled round a mouse exactly in the same way as the enormous boa is represented to enfold a goat or other similar animal.

It is generally believed that snakes act altogether on the defensive; that when disturbed their first effort is to get away into a hiding place, and that unless provoked, or accidentally handled, or otherwise teased, they will not commence an attack. This is their usual habit no doubt, but there are exceptions which I had heard of, but which I did not believe until personal experience satisfied me of their truth. One day, while walking heedlessly in the bush, I approached, unknowingly, within a yard or two of a diamond snake. My attention was attracted by a rapid rustling among the dry leaves, and on looking in the direction whence the sound came I perceived a diamond snake in the very act of springing at me. It missed its aim, but very narrowly, its head almost touching my thigh as it darted past. It fell heavily a yard or two beyond, and then assumed a menacing attitude, and looked as if it would repeat its spring, instead of making for a place of concealment—as snakes generally do when surprised by the presence of a man; and it also made a most determined resistance before it was finally despatched. On another occasion a very active snake of a darkish brown colour with a yellowish belly—pretty common in the northern parts of the colony—once made a spring at a friend of the writer from the trunk of a tree, and came to the ground only a little short of its mark, and then, as in the case of the other, offered battle. In addition to these two instances I was informed by a gentleman that while he was walking along a narrow path a black snake made a rapid and unexpected spring at him from the side of the pathway, with the evident intention of inflicting a wound. These instances clearly show that snakes will sometimes make an unprovoked attack upon a man; their unusual combative being probably exhibited during the breeding season, at which time the aggressive impulses of most animals appear to be more fully aroused. Offensive warfare is, however, an exception to their general instinct, which fortunately prompts them to seek concealment on the approach of danger.

The most expert and fearless snake killers that I have seen are the Chinamen. They seize them with great adroitness by the extremity and make them describe rapid circles overhead, bringing the head of the reptile in violent contact with the ground at each revolution. In this manner they are quickly despatched, and with the requisite certainty, for no one ought to make sure that a snake has received its *quies* until its brains are beaten out. Generally speaking, the sight of snakes excites involuntary terror in mankind, but there are some people who treat them with extraordinary hardness and fearless confidence. One instance of the kind I shall relate. At a sheep station one Sunday morning, several men, who had collected for shearing, were loitering about a wool shed, when one of their number was seen approaching from the banks of a river, which flowed past at a distance of about 200 yards. The man apparently was in great terror, and kept calling out as he advanced, that he had been bitten by a snake, and that he was a dead man. Nobody doubted the truth of his assertion, for as he came up, the bystanders perceived, with horror, that a black snake was coiled around his arm. It turned out, however, on close inspection, that his forefinger and thumb firmly grasped the reptile behind its head in such a way as to disarm it of the power of seizing. This man was in the habit of seizing snakes in this manner with the utmost indifference, and no doubt the possession of great quickness of hand, as well as coolness and self-reliance, enabled him to do that in safety which would be fraught with the utmost danger to any one who had the least mistrust of his powers. Provided a person is armed with a pretty long supple stick, and they are discovered in a place where they can be hit, nothing is easier than to kill snakes. A smart blow in the middle will disable them, either from making off or making an attack, and their brains may then be beaten out at leisure; a process which effectually settles them, for whatever may have been the case in Macbeth's case as regards a man, there is no doubt at all that when its brains are out, a snake will die. According to my observation, snakes receive their death wound without emitting any cry of rage or pain; indeed, under no circumstances was I ever conscious of hearing any sound escape them. This is at variance with the popular and, I may say, universal, belief, for numerous are the allusions made in books to the hissing of serpents. All I can say is, that I never heard any sound whatever emitted by our colonial *ophidia*, but the experience of others may be different.

With regard to the important fact of how many of our colonial snakes possess venomous qualities much uncertainty prevails. Among those whose bite, in the popular belief, is confidently reckoned fatal, may be mentioned the death adder, the brown snake of the Sydney district, and the black, diamond, whip, and green snakes. It is likely that some of the above may not be so deadly as they are represented, and that there may be others, not enumerated, equally dangerous. It is admitted on all hands that the carpet snake is not venomous, as none of the boa species are, I believe. A slaty-coloured snake, usually seen in thick grass, is, I should say, judging from its appearance, innocuous, and there are no doubt many others perfectly harmless. As the latter, however,

are not clearly ascertained, it is requisite to exercise caution with respect to them all; and if a person has the misfortune to be bitten, although by a snake reputed harmless, the prescribed remedies ought to be used without delay. There is reason to believe that the list of colonial snakes that are venomous is rather numerous. The aborigines regard with terror almost every kind of snake, and their hereditary dread is not for nothing. A very affecting case of death ensuing from the bite of a death adder occurred several years ago, a report of which was published in the newspapers at the time. A woman was called up in the night, and proceeding across the floor of her hut, was bit by an animal that she instinctively surmised to be a death adder. A light having been procured and search made, her conjecture was found to be correct. A very painful account of the progress of her illness from the time of her receiving the wound, until she expired, was given. If I remember rightly several hours elapsed from the occurrence of the accident to its fatal termination, which the remedies applied did not seem in the least to retard. I have heard of cases in the colony, occurring even from the bites of black snakes, which ended fatally in much less time than the above, but as they are not very well authenticated, I shall not mention them. The keeper in the Surrey Zoological Gardens who was bit two or three years ago, between the eyes, by a cobra di capello, survived exactly one hour after the infliction of the wound. Considering the number of snakes that frequent some localities, accidents from their bite are remarkably few; and this I have no doubt arises from the inherent timidity which I have alluded to as being characteristic of these reptiles. They are often, too, in a non-aggressive state, and are sometimes trodden on without being excited to retaliation. I once accidentally trod upon a large carpet snake, that was moving about in a verandah apparently lively enough, and did not commence an attack. This is their usual habit no doubt, but there are exceptions which I had heard of, but which I did not believe until personal experience satisfied me of their truth. One day, while walking heedlessly in the bush, I approached, unknowingly, within a yard or two of a diamond snake. My attention was attracted by a rapid rustling among the dry leaves, and on looking in the direction whence the sound came I perceived a diamond snake in the very act of springing at me. It missed its aim, but very narrowly, its head almost touching my thigh as it darted past. It fell heavily a yard or two beyond, and then assumed a menacing attitude, and looked as if it would repeat its spring, instead of making for a place of concealment—as snakes generally do when surprised by the presence of a man; and it also made a most determined resistance before it was finally despatched. On another occasion a very active snake of a darkish brown colour with a yellowish belly—pretty common in the northern parts of the colony—once made a spring at a friend of the writer from the trunk of a tree, and came to the ground only a little short of its mark, and then, as in the case of the other, offered battle. In addition to these two instances I was informed by a gentleman that while he was walking along a narrow path a black snake made a rapid and unexpected spring at him from the side of the pathway, with the evident intention of inflicting a wound. These instances clearly show that snakes will sometimes make an unprovoked attack upon a man; their unusual combative being probably exhibited during the breeding season, at which time the aggressive impulses of most animals appear to be more fully aroused. Offensive warfare is, however, an exception to their general instinct, which fortunately prompts them to seek concealment on the approach of danger.

The habits of snakes would form an interesting subject of research; but at present the exhaustion of the space at my disposal compels me to bring this paper abruptly to a close.

B. A.

## JOHN BULL.

The destiny of England has no parallel in the world's history. We certainly have some right to be proud of our doings, and if a blush of shame should sometimes steal over John Bull's honest countenance, it comes only as a reminiscence of the past, and may be received by the ingenious as a pledge of good conduct for the future. Our island haughtiness and reserve is merely a thing of manner, for we are not essentially a proud people. John Bull is a busy hard-working personage; he has not leisure enough for pride, and, as he is up to a trick or two, he turns his back upon it as the most costly, and the most foolish of all vices. If he was a poor decayed gentleman, the heir of baronial honours, mortgages, gout, and spleen, what would he do? Why, he has been all this, and worse, before to-day; but, instead of sighing over the fading glories of his house, he would bring the grim portraits of his ancestors to the hammer, and fight a battle. This is practical good sense. He would make a fortune probably, and buy back the old house, or build a new one. It takes a little to make him give in, for he knows that half the ills of life are either imaginary, or such as may be overcome by energy and perseverance. He has a large family, and an exceedingly large allotment to manage, and he cannot afford to be sentimental. John is an earnest being. He is hearty and entire on every point. People look upon John as an old man, but they are very much mistaken, for he is as young to-day as he was when King John signed Magna Charta; and, very possibly, a little younger. He is the grand lama of nations; and, as his constitution is identical with liberty, moral power, and knowledge, he cannot grow old until he becomes corrupt. Years and years ago, when the throne of England broke in pieces under Cromwell's iron fist, people prophesied his downfall, they prophesied and lied again when the Americans gained their independence; and they prophesied it now, because he is a little weak in the lungs, and oppressed with a kind of asthma, which some people call debt; but, as no existing nation could support such a debt, and maintain undiminished its credit in the world, it may fairly be taken, not as a token of decay, but as a proof of strength and a sound constitution. John Bull went to school to the Romans. Julius Cæsar found him roaming in the woods, and left him there because John was sullen, and wanted his own way. Agricola taught him how to plough and ploughed. Alfred the Great gave him law and liberty. William the Norman robbed him of law, liberty, and lands; and this day he has not thoroughly recovered from the blow; but, from the day when the battle of Hastings was lost and won, to the present hour, he has never ceased to struggle, to remonstrate, and to fight if necessary, and now he stands before the world strong and free, the better for his trials, with happy antecedents, vast power, perfect liberty, and glorious anticipations.

John has no brother but many cousins. He is the very strongest personage at present on the earth. He has the greatest moral strength because he is the greatest living representative of liberty—a thing dear to all men. People talk of his Russian cousin, and his sixty millions of slaves with dread, but the Czar is merely a younger brother trying to do Esau over again awkwardly. John inherits higher places, eats up more fat slices, reigns over more millions than cousin Nicholas. He has the greatest physical power because he is the type of an united and powerful people, because he possesses the sympathy of all free men, and because he opposes northern ignorance, despotism, and violence upon principles of justice and the rights of nations. If we try to interpret the law of providence as revealed in history, we find the greatest power given to the greatest teachers. Rome conquered and taught, as well as robbed the nations under its sway; and when the love of liberty and the seeds of knowledge were abundantly sown in a barbarian soil, the empire fell to pieces and the states of Europe rose upon its ruins. There is a providential care apparent, that nothing material to our well-being should be altogether lost. And again, we have no instance of a leading nation cultivating the arts of peace, and esteeming knowledge as a chief good, while it made political institutions a means of elevating public morals and diffusing public happiness, falling before a barbarian power inferior to itself in every element of enduring great-

ness. You see that John Bull has some lofty ideas, but then his destiny is a lofty one. John has religion, real religion; he is grave, practical, and at times a little melancholy; he is sincere in his professions, blundering sometimes, but always with an energy that makes his very blunders respectable. He took the wrong side at Navarino, but his blows were so hard that vindictive neutrals and jealous rivals felt them almost as much as the enemy. Navarino was a blunder, and John has found it out; the Turks found it out too at Sinope, but John has tacked, and is coming with all sail to the rescue. He has some German cousins, a very old dirty snuffy pair, that John is rather ashamed of. He has a very large family indeed. His oldest daughter is called the United States of America. He has adopted a huge tawny colossus called India; he grows timber in Canada, and shoots Caffres in Africa. He possesses many glorious islands in every part of the world. He has colonised the new continent of Australia: there is no end to his doing, and the more he does, the younger and better-looking he grows.

John is the type of sturdy independence and prosperous integrity. He has just put on his helmet, for he has gone to war with Russia; he has sent Britannia to the Baltic, and an army with Lord Raglan for his head to the Danube; for Nicholas has been picking and stealing, and John has found it out. A love of order and a sense of justice are John's characteristics, and he cannot endure anything that looks like tyranny and aggression. With him mere military glory means humbug, and yet he feels a proper pride in his own military prowess, because it has been wrought out in the cause of freedom. Nicholas was found up a neighbour's apple tree trying to steal the fruit, but John and his French cousin walking arm and arm discovered him; they requested him to come down, and then threw turf at him in the shape of remonstrances, but the rogue only laughed, and now John and his cousin are going to throw stones.

War is not John's forte, and yet somehow or other he has gained more by it than any of his neighbours, Russia not excepted. When we speak of the power of an empire we mean its population, its resources, its unity of feeling on great public questions and in times of peril, its knowledge, trade, wealth, and credit, and its capacity of concentrating and urging forward its utmost strength for defence or attack. If we measure empires by miles of territory and the number of its bayonets, Russia will take precedence of all others; but measured by a just and proper scale, and John Bull stands first and alone. He employs more than three hundred thousand soldiers in India, and these control a hundred and fifty millions of men directly under his rule or tributary to it. Russia appears considerably diminished beside this vast display of wealth and power, but this is nothing to what we may reasonably anticipate, for China is doomed by an irrevocable law to become a fief province of John Bull's empire. It cannot be otherwise, and John could not help it if he would. No more territory has been the cry of the Indian Government for years past, and yet we have swallowed up in spite of our teeth three kingdoms, either of them larger than England, and now we have just added Nagpore to the list. The same causes that have operated in India will operate in China, and when it is considered that these two great empires contain nearly half the population of the whole earth we shall begin to have an idea of the responsibility that rests on the honest head of Mr. John Bull.

It will be seen then that John is no small personage; he bows his haughty head in no man's presence, but in general his actions are regulated by the great principles of truth and justice. Half a century ago he contended with one of the greatest military geniuses the world has ever known. Europe combined against him, but John resolutely set his back against them all. He warred at them, bullied them, fought them, broke them up, or bought them over; in short, he stuck fast to his principles, and gained the victory. Napoleon thought to squeeze his life out by destroying his trade, but he merely augmented it, for there is a vitality in John's constitution that mocks violence and seems opposite to his nature. He is capable of making the greatest sacrifices for his favourite principles, and all men look to him as the great expounder and practical teacher of constitutional freedom. John has another cousin in Turkey who has been rather a fast liver, and who begins to feel the effects of early indiscretions; he has a fine estate, and it was here Nicholas was found trying to steal the apples. The thing troubled John greatly, he considered the thing attentively, and taking his French cousin into council, determined to pelt Nicholas out of the tree; for, as they remarked to the Imperial robber, the owner of the estate was neither dead nor sick, but merely sleeping. They have blamed him because he did not help certain distant relatives of his in Hungary; but because he is powerful it does not therefore follow that he ought to have helped the Hungarians. He gave them his sympathy, and his country became the asylum for their refugee chief. It was impossible for him to have helped the Hungarians, for Russia had as good a right to demand Ireland of the Irish when Smith O'Brien waved his banner in a cabbage garden, as he could have to make Hungary a free state by force of arms; but if in the progress of the war John's snuffy cousins should take offence at his proceedings, and side with Nicholas, then Hungarians rally for your liberty, and believe it as you believe your Bible, that John Bull will not make peace until you are proclaimed free.

The greatest hit that John has made since he overthrew Napoleon is the French Alliance. War is the natural state of uncivilised man, and after eight centuries of wars and truces we are beginning to find out that peace pays best. We are becoming civilised and sympathetic. Prosperous in himself, John is willing to help his less fortunate neighbours in his own way. There is a large and influential class of men growing up among us, who denounce war as an unmitigated evil unless dictated by circumstances affecting the national honour or independence; such is the character of the present war, and every look on John's head, nay, every hair in his beard bristles with a determination to carry the war to an extremity in order to secure a lasting peace. His French cousin seems to be a very good sort of fellow: he is a freemason, and so is John, and Louis has thrust his long arm over the channel, and given John the grip of good fellowship. Surely the genius of good sense so long banished has descended to bless the nations with her presence. But a word in your ears, John: do not in the midst of the great events going on around you, forget your youngest and fairest daughter Australia. She is fair, passing fair, and rich to a proverb; but then, John, she is weak, owing to her sex—poor thing! and to her rapid growth: a little saucy too, but you must not be angry at trifles, nor allow your indignation to master your magnanimous mind. When you benignantly allowed her to drop the pinafore, she added flounces to her gown, and thought herself a woman; but you are a family man, John, and can make allowance for little feminine irregularities. Then

there are lunatics, who prate of cutting the painter, but it is a clear case that these are men with no stake in the country, and who belong to no one but themselves. Cut the painter indeed! with a population about equal to that of the city of Manchester. It reminds one of the story of the Irish miner, who boldly committing his fortunes to the bucket, was wont to be hauled into daylight by his friend in the upper regions; but being in the humour to tantalise poor Paddy, they kept him suspended one fine day half-way up the shaft, upon which Pat, whipping a knife from his pocket, roared out, "Pull me up, or by — I'll cut the rope." But there are some things that we do want and which we can only get from you. We want a few frigates on our waters, to keep the enemy from spoiling our trade; we want you to widen the stream of emigration to these colonies; we are at a standstill for want of labourers, and so serious is this point become that it threatens soon to reach the point where retrogression begins. We are not cannon founders or shipbuilders, but we have wide lands, a rich soil, and great mineral wealth. We want skilled artisans and hardy labourers, and we offer better pay, and greater chances of ultimate success than can be found in any other land where the English language is spoken.

TIMON.

## THE PURSUIT OF COMMERCE.

Commerce is not one of the muses. A bargain is not so beautiful a thing as a poem, an oratorio, a picture, or a flight of eloquence. Yet the bargain holds no mean place in the framework of this present world. It is the first material bond of human society. By it, the individual acquires what he could not produce, and is relieved of what he could not employ. By it, the best fruits of a skill possessed by one alone are distributed throughout the community; and the one, in serving the community is advancing himself. By it, nation is linked with nation in a thousand beneficial connections. War it, the dissimilar produce of climates lying wide apart, meet in a single home; the temperate zone gathering winter comfort from the pole, and the summer luxury from the equator. Much as we should regret the departure from our world of the poem, the picture, or the oration, that would not leave man so utterly at a loss as the departure of the less beautiful bargain. Without it, we could never behold a shop, a public conveyance, a factory, a ship, a railway, or an extensive town.

Commerce, on the grand scale, is connected with the chief events of history, with all the noted terrestrial discoveries, all the scenes of nature, all the spheres of enterprise, all the triumphs of invention, all the manners of nations. It is by the light of commerce that, far away, on the misty frontier of history, we first catch sight of Phœnicia, careering on the ancient seas; of Greece, receiving her colonies and her lights; of Carthage, spreading enterprise around the west; of Ancient Britain, emerging out of the unknown, and holding in her hand, as her modest contribution to the common store of mankind, a goodly supply of tin. It is commerce that first tells us of bright rich lands in the distant east, beyond the range of western politics and wars; that brings thence gem, and spice, and silky robe, which to northern eyes look as if they came from some strange realm of light; that, displaying these, stirs up her first-born offspring, enterprise, to stretch her flight for their native lands; that at length, placing enterprise on her own wings, bears her across the wide Atlantic, and lets her gaze on a new continent; then, carrying her round the African Cape, unfolds the real scene whence the great excitement came—the Taprobane, the Golden Chersonese, the lands of cinnamon and peacocks; of pearl, ivory, and diamond; of muslin, sandalwood, and silk. It is commerce which presides at the inauguration of the new age, when Europe founds empires beyond the sea, and east and west meet together in new rivalries and friendships, till the devotees of trade cover every eminence of Columbia with foreign standards, and transfer the gorgeous realm of the Great Mogul to masters who confess the creed of the Nazarene. And sweeping her course from Tadmor to St. Francisco, what magic communities spring up in her train! Solomon's fair city, in the wilderness; the queenly daughter of Alexander, by the mouth of the Nile; Venice, emerging from the flat isles of the Po, beyond the range of the barbarians, who then overtopped all Italy's ancient glory; Bussorah, springing up by the Tigris, under the auspices of the Crescent; the Low Countries, rising out of the sea, gathering the wealth of the Eastern Archipelago, striking down the banner of Spain and lifting up the paralysed arm of Protestant England; the city of Olive and Hastings, by the ancient Ganges, with wonders endless, on the bays and streams of yonder new world; and here, in our Lancashire vales, on our Yorkshire hills, or in the districts where the great white Hand has stored up our iron and our coal.

Again, her course amidst the paths of nature is not less wonderful than among those of history. Now she is overwhelmed in the simoom, now refreshed on the oasis; now hemmed in the icebergs, now drenched by the waterspout; now lashed by the monsoon, now chained by the calm; now steadily wafted by the trade wind, now broken upon the rock; now joyfully riding in the haven; now away on the open main; where sky and sea alone can meet her eye; now hastening through the hollow tunnel, where cloud and tree, and wave are alike unseen; now chasing an invisible land by the mysterious track of the magnet; now reading in the conjunction, the transit, the eclipse, or the culminating sun, her instructions how to travel upon earth.

And all the feats whereof poetic rapture ever sang are sure to be matched by those which are daily displayed in the service of commerce. The huntsman chasing tiger, elephant, lion, bear, ostrich, and kangaroo; the diver seeking pearl; the fisherman vanquishing the whale; the miner undoing the bolts and bars of Nature's treasure vaults; the mariner wrestling with both wind and sea; the engineer scooping the hill, or spanning the strait; the caravan fording the sands; the fleet braving the waters; the bullock train encountering the kloof; and all that ancient poets could find to originate ideas of Cyclops and supernatural powers, was little to the flaming wonders of one night's survey from Dudley Castle, or one day's study at the magic highways of Manchester.

Then, commerce mounts her every steed: now on the camel, patient as a thing inanimate; now on the ship, active as a thing of life, with canvas wing and magnet scent; now on the fleet horse, now on the drowsy buffalo; now on the toiling wain, now on the flying engine; now on the steadfast mule, now on the quivering steamboat; now she follows the fleet foot of the reindeer, now loiters on the dark canal; now skims in the slight canoe, now rolls in the thundering train; now whirrs on the wing of carrier-pigeon, now clings to the writhing catamaran.

Commerce, too, has done much towards fulfilling its mission. It was ordained to bind man to man, province to province, and nation to

nation, by the solid tie of common interests. "Had all nations found at home everything necessary and agreeable, it is impossible to conceive to what extent their mutual alienation might have proceeded. China and Japan help us to an idea of that which, in such a case, would have constituted nationality." But God gave each individual a selfish for all that is charming in creation, yet distributed the productions which all enjoy over the various zones of earth. Consequently, if the people of one land would partake of all they coveted, it was necessary to know and to deal with the people of other lands. Thence came that interchange of services by which we now see the beverage of Englishmen depending on the rains in China, the wealth of many Chinese on the markets of England, the bread of many a family in Manchester on the weather of Carolina, the comfort of many a home in Leeds on the sheep of the Cape and Australia, the welfare of many a Spanish vine-grower on the rents of the English squire, the value of Norwegian pine on a vote at St. Stephen's, the prosperity of the Russian hemp grower on the prosperity of England, and the robes of the Swedish ladies on the silk-worms of the South. Commerce is the appointed medium for making that universal in benefit which is local in production; for preserving in men a sense of dependence upon other men; and thus, for giving the most favoured nations a knowledge of the conditions of others, an interest in their welfare, and a facility for that intercourse by which they may teach and elevate. It is not a spiritual or sentimental tie; but a material bond—a chain of gold, by which the hand of Providence has linked the interests of all men, in a connection which the most carnal eye may see; but which, when recognised, tends to facilitate Christianity among the nations. It was through commerce that Carey and Swartz were enabled to know India, and to reach it; that Morrison had his path made to China; that the Fetish tree of Guinea and the Kraal of South Africa were laid open to the eye of Christian pity; that the heart of zeal was told of cannibal feasts in New Zealand, and infant murder in the Polynesian Isles. Of old, we see her ships and her dromedaries bearing the gold and the gems of the richest lands to lay them as her offering at the gates of God's glorious temple of Zion. Thus may she be seen often twining ties of international amity; often calling forth the enlightened to teach the dark; and now convening all earth's tribes under one pure dome of crystal.—(Extract from the Rev. W. Arthur's Work, entitled "The Young Merchant.")

## WANTED, A CLERK.

A Government house in the city Has a vacancy now for a clerk. And really 'twould be a great pity To keep such a thing vacant. There are some, who are out of employ— Clever fellows, no doubt, in their way, Would be glad such a berth to enjoy, And jump at such capital pay.

The duties of this situation Are light; and the salary's great, So useless to make any delay. If your talents are not quite first-rate, A gentleman now is required, Of every distinguishable address, Whose manners are always admired, And experience he must have. French, German, Italian, and Spanish He must write with correctness and ease, Have a knowledge of Russian and Danish, Modern Greek, Armenian, and Chinese. An acquaintance with Persian and stock Is quite indispensable too; And the business at Lloyd's and the Dock With Customs he should be able to do. The hours of attendance are easy— He can come in the morning with light, And at night when they're not very busy, After nine he but seldom need stay. Excepting on foreign not being sent, When he'll get out to sea about seven. And equally his letters he writes, He'll get thro' his work by six o'clock. At accounts he must be equal young Biddy; His hand must be ready at all times, And 'tis expected that he would consider Ten minutes sufficient to dine. But when they are sick he must be ready, He wouldn't require even that; But provide for himself the resources Of a surgeon or two in his hat. Some books he will have to post daily— Double entry of course, and a few. And this little task, without fail, He will get thro' before five, if he can. If he must finish at six, he'll do it. What he cannot get thro' in the day, And the house will provide for at night, For which they won't ask him to pay. Then there's only a ledger and journal; A waste book; another ledger; A book for engagements drawn up; All these are knocked off with a dash. Books for invoices, letters and bills; One for profit and loss; one for stock; Petty cash—too much to mention; So 'tis evident that a mere baby Could finish the books before eight. But such is a tedious task, And to save him from it of the vapours, Every day his amusement will bring In making out sundry sundry things. Prices current of all Sydney markets Must be made out for each English friend; For all who to commerce are bent, 'Tis most important to this attend. Attention must also be given to accounts current, when they're required, And a monthly report must be made Of the affairs of the business at hand. There is one thing moreover essential— Good security; that must be found, As the office is quite confidential. For not less than £2000 The salary will now be desired, £50 for the first year or two, Which we think is exceedingly fair, As there's credit no limit to pay. But that's not all, if he's clever: Every third year his pay is increased By £20 or more; so he never Grows complacent; if he do, he's a beast. Besides, when he's not busy, he may Grow stupid, drowsy, and blind, And his screws they'll kindly unscrew In the chancery of his mind behind. Address it, O. Y., to the care of Mr. Thumbler, in the suburbs, and he'll send you a list of names.

But anonymous letters beware of, And state these particulars plain. If you've had a deal to do, and And whether you're single or wed, If your name is a pug, or what other, If your hair is black, Auburn, or Red.

MORAL. Oh, ye merchants of wealth and condition, Whom 'charities o'er' the earth roam, Why promote slave trade abolition, And keep such poor negroes at home? Oh, rather than f'd be a clerk To Thomson, Johnson, and Higgins, I'd take a long walk for a fortnight, And be off like a shot to the diggings. GEORGE.

THE SCOT'S GREYS: WHY WERE THEY NOT SENT TO THE EAST?—In despatching troops to the seat of war, as was to be expected, all our "crack regiments" were first pitched upon. That the Greys—one of our finest national corps, and one, moreover, which has received so many marked tokens of royal favour at the hands of the Queen—who won their laurels so dearly, and so well, at Waterloo—should have been overlooked, caused much surprise, as well in non-military as in military circles; and called forth not a few unpleasant remarks on the conduct of the authorities at the Horse Guards, whose province it is to determine which regiments shall be sent on foreign service, and which remain at home. The question—Why were not the Greys sent to the East?—though often put, but hitherto unanswered—we are glad to perceive, has at length elicited a very satisfactory reply. The *United Service Gazette*, a well-informed, and which may be relied upon as an authority, in such matters, referring to this subject says—"It is one of the disadvantages of our co-operation with the French troops in the East, that a sense of delicacy compels the British to veil the regiments and divisions which they earned in the great war in the Peninsula and the Netherlands, lest they should outrage the feelings of their gallant collaborators. The *Scots' Greys* are greater sufferers by their Waterloo distinction than any other corps, for it has caused them to be kept back altogether. They are literally covered with laurels of Waterloo, and must have altered their uniform entirely if they had been sent to the East."—We cannot too strongly commend the good taste, and correct feeling, which thus strives to spare our noble and gallant French allies a single painful or mortifying thought, as regards the past; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that, against such troops, recruited by feelings so friendly, and so highly disciplined, no army that Russia can possibly bring into the field will ever be able successfully to cope.



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
September 7.—Favourite, barque, 190 tons, Captain Mortimer, from Batavia, 10th July. Passengers: Messrs. Myers and Leonard. Brought 100 tons of sugar.  
September 7.—Cassidy, schooner, 74 tons, Captain Gray, from Melbourne, 10th July. Passengers: Messrs. Myers and Leonard. Brought 100 tons of sugar.  
September 7.—Favourite, barque, 190 tons, Captain Mortimer, from Batavia, 10th July. Passengers: Messrs. Myers and Leonard. Brought 100 tons of sugar.

**DEPARTURES.**  
September 7.—Elizabeth Ann, for Hobart Town.  
September 7.—Brilliant, for Melbourne.  
September 7.—William Rogers (Dutch), for Batavia.  
September 7.—Alma and Olga (Russian), for Batavia.  
September 7.—Louis and Maria, for Wellington.  
September 7.—Alma, for Adelaide.  
September 7.—Nedra (Dutch), for Batavia.

**PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**  
This day.—Sally, for Geelong, Arminta, from Point de Calla; Antagonist, for Melbourne; La Vierge, for Melbourne; Cyrene, for Melbourne; Africa, and Borneo, for Melbourne; Emma, for Melbourne; and Sirene, and Louis Amadee, for Melbourne.

**CLEARANCES.**  
September 7.—China, barque, 150 tons, Captain McMillan, for Callao. Passengers: Messrs. Appleton, Byer, Crombie, Barnard, for Funchal, in ballast.  
September 7.—Louis Amadee, French brig, 214 tons, Captain Bonard, for London.  
September 7.—Emma, brig, 137 tons, Captain Brown, for Hobart Town. Passengers: Mr. W. Backus, and 1 in the steerage.  
September 7.—Buccarie, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Warren, for Melbourne.

**COASTERS INWARDS.**  
September 7.—William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 55 bags grain, 10 kegs butter, 6 kegs sugar, 10 kegs rice, 200 bundles ruffs, Campbell and Co.  
September 7.—Favourite, from Batavia: 104 bags rice, 750 bags coffee, 430 bags sugar, 50 kegs rice, 200 bundles ruffs, Campbell and Co.

**COASTERS OUTWARDS.**  
September 7.—Waratah (s.s.) and Polly Hopkins, for Morphet; Cecilia, for Port Jackson; and T. Wood, for Melbourne; and Ann, for Shell Harbour; Quail, for Melbourne; and Ann, for the Manning; Carnation, for the Richmond.

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The Colonial Treasurer defended the Colonial Architect, on whose merits he passed a high eulogy, corrected several statements, and supported the outlay in question on the score of public convenience.

After some further discussion, in which it was proposed as an amendment to withdraw the item, and at once commence the necessary accommodations, the original vote was carried.

The item for the alterations and additions to the Government Printing Office led to considerable opposition, and was ultimately reduced from £2700 to £2000 to meet present exigencies.

Several of the following items were postponed.

On the debate on the item for the employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour in the galls at Sydney and Parramatta, Mr. PARKES took occasion to ask several questions relative to the momentary confinement and ill-treatment of lunatics at Darlinghurst Gaol, who were detained for Tarban Creek, and who were answered by Mr. DOUGLASS as one of the Commissioners for Tarban Creek, and also by the Colonial Secretary, who promised to enquire into and redress the alleged grievance.

The vote for a supply of stores in arms, accoutrements and gunpowder, from England, as reserve stores, elicited a debate, in which Dr. LANG opposed the motion, and characterised the Sydney Volunteer Corps as a failure—a statement which was denied in energetic terms by Mr. FLOOD and Mr. PARKES.

The vote was carried.

The resolution of Council to indemnify Mr. Dorsey for expenses incurred by an action brought against him for acts done in his magisterial capacity was under discussion, when Mr. MARTIN called the attention of the Committee to the paucity of members then in the Council Chambers, and at twenty minutes past ten o'clock the House was adjourned by the Speaker until this day, at three o'clock.

## COLONIAL STATISTICS.

## No. VI. IMMIGRATION.

The Tables under this head now extend over twenty-two years, commencing with the first year (1832) in which the proceeds of our waste lands were applied to immigration.

The total number of immigrants in the year 1852 was 8,762; last year it was 13,767, being an increase of 5000 souls, or fifty-seven per cent.

With one exception, the immigration of last year was more numerous than that of any previous year since the foundation of the colony. The exceptional year was 1841, when the number of souls introduced into the colony was 13,786, or nineteen more than last year.

The numbers who came out at the public expense and at their own in the last two years were as follows:—

	1852	1853.
At the public expense	4,981	10,412
At their own	3,781	3,355
Totals	8,762	13,767

Last year's immigration at the public expense shows an increase of 5431 souls, or more than a hundred per cent., while the unassisted immigration shows a decrease of 429.

The numbers of each sex introduced into the colony last year were as under:—

	1853.	Males.	Females.
At the public expense	4,079	6,333	4,633
At their own	2,100	1,255	845
Totals	6,179	7,588	5,478

The total number of females introduced last year exceeded the total number of males by 1409, or more than a fifth. Of the number introduced at the public expense, the females exceeded the males by 2254, or fifty-five per cent., while of the number who came out at their own expense the males exceeded the females by 845, or sixty-seven per cent.

The total immigration during the six years since its first revival by the Government (in 1848) was as follows:—

	1848-1853.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the public expense	14,871	19,131	13,082	32,212
At their own	7,004	3,590	10,594	10,594
Totals	21,875	22,721	23,676	46,397

The total number of females introduced during these six years exceeded the total number of males by 846, or nearly four per cent. Of the number introduced at the public expense, the females exceeded the males by 4260, or twenty-nine per cent.; while of the number who came out at their own expense, the males exceeded the females by 3414, or nearly a hundred per cent.

The religion of the respective immigrants brought out at the public expense in each of those years was as under:—

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.
1848	3,563	885	8
1849	6,010	2,297	18
1850	4,393	4,078	—
1851	672	954	220
1852	2,074	1,862	1,045
1853	7,474	2,963	5
Totals	21,186	12,929	1,291

The number of Roman Catholics introduced last year at the public expense, in proportion to each 100 Protestants so introduced, was 39. The proportion introduced during the whole six years was 61. This last proportion exceeds the proportion of Roman Catholics in the whole population, at the last census, by seventeen souls.

The native countries of the immigrants introduced at the public expense during the six years were as follows:—

	From England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.
1848	15,940	3,489	19,429	13,996	33,425	577
Totals	15,940	3,489	19,429	13,996	33,425	577

At the last census the number of persons in the whole population born in Ireland in proportion to each thousand born in Great Britain was 618. The number introduced from Ireland during these six years was in the proportion of 720.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the colony during the last twenty-two years was as under:—

	At the public expense.	At their own.	Grand total.
1832-1853	80,200	27,698	107,898
Proportions.	745	255	1000

The immigrants introduced at the public expense, throughout the whole twenty-two years, thus appear to have been in the proportion of about three to one of those who came out at their own.

The amount of public money expended last year on immigration was £146,600; during the last six years, £609,200; and during the whole twenty-two years, £1,430,000.

## UNION OF THE COLONIES.

## No. XVIII.

To those great men, who thus framed the Constitution, and secured the adoption of it, we owe a debt of gratitude which can scarcely be repaid. It was not then, as it is now, looked upon from the perspective of the present, but from the perspective of the future. It was then, as it is now, looked upon from the perspective of the future. It was then, as it is now, looked upon from the perspective of the future.

On the contrary, many of those pure and disinterested patriots who stood forth, the firm advocates of its principles, did so at the expense of their existing popularity. They felt that they had a higher duty to perform than to flatter the prejudices of the people, or to subserve their own selfish interests. Many of them went to their graves without the soothing consolation that their services and their sacrifices were duly appreciated. They scorned every attempt to rise to power and influence by the common arts of demagogues, and they were content to trust their characters and their conduct to the deliberate judgment of posterity.—Judge Story.

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ative to London.







**Preliminary Notice**  
**800 Head of Cattle.**

**M**ORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, street, on a date which will be announced in a future advertisement—

A mixed herd of 200 head of cattle, more or less, bred from the best blood, and including a number of the late William Lawson, Esq., and which will be delivered on the station, which is within three days' ride of Montreal.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

By Order of the Trustees of the Savings' Bank.

Valuable City, Town, and Country Properties.

**PORT MACQUARIE**,—1000 ACRES on the Hastings River, in the BOMBIN, formerly ACKROYD'S FARM.

**ACRES** known as **GEARLY'S FARM**, on the Wilson River.

**ILLAWARRA**,—TWO BRICK HOUSES, known as **MR. BULLOCK'S**.

**QUAKER MANUFACTURING CO.** has been instructed by the Trustees of the Savings' Bank to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, the following real estate, viz:—  
THE UNFURNISHED FARMHOUSE, CITY, TOWN, and COUNTRY PROPERTY, DISTRICT OF PORT MACQUARIE.  
100 ACRES on the Hastings River, known as BAROMBERE, near Ackroyd's Purchase.  
This farm is situated at the head of the navigation of the Hastings, and is well adapted for the production of the best first-rate agricultural and dairy farm. Considerable amount of land is also available for the purpose of grazing.

2500 ACRES of the North Bank of the River Wilmot, at Ballingrath, Co. Wick. There is a large DWELLING HOUSE on this Farm, with several OUT-OFFICES. A considerable extent of land has been planted with various kinds of Fruit Trees, and the Farm has BEEN MOST EXTENSIVE and comprised all the land necessary for a complete DAIRY and AGRICULTURE. The Farm is situated on a fine level of the Farm contains alluvial flats—the remainder being rich brash and open land.

The distance from the town of Ballingrath is about miles, and from the town of Macquarie about TWENTY MILES, by a capital road.

The neighbourhood of many highly improved valuable properties, and is well worthy the attention of any person of a really good farm.

LOT A.

WOLONGONG.

TWO NEAR EAST-BOUND LOTS, ONE OF WHICH IS A WEATHER-BEARD BOARDS, detached servant's room, bath, kitchen, and closets, and a small front porch, by a DEPTH OF 17 FEET, more or less.

LOT B.

A WEATHER-BEARD BOARD VERANDAH HOUSE, with shop, store, and large lot over it; enclosed yard, &c., by a DEPTH OF 17 FEET, more or less, to MARKET STREET, by a depth of 17 FEET, more or less, and adjoins LOT A.

LOT C.

A SPLENDID BUILDING ALLOTMENT, adjoining above, with a frontage of 60 FEET, more or less, to MARKET STREET, by a depth of 17 FEET, more or less.

\* These properties are in the very centre of the town of London, and are well secured.

ALSO, THREE FARMS OF 60 ACRES EACH, Near the mouth of the river, and adjacent to Robt. Stewart's land, but generally known as

CHIPPENDALE'S FARMS.

These farms are in the best soil, and have been purchased by Captain Westmacott, with a view to mining for gold.

KNOWN AS BATTLE'S or Foster's Farm,  
AT THE CORNER OF THE SURFICE,  
BRISNANE WATER, 640 ACRES.  
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a Cottage and Out-  
and fenced-in Paddock.  
The Farm is beautifully situated, being bounded by the  
one side, and having a considerable Frontage to the lagoon on  
the other.

2500 ACRES  
AT OTHURINCH CREEK, BRISBANE WATER, originally granted  
to John McManis, Esq.  
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a COTTAGE, OUT-  
and fenced-in Paddock.  
This farm is bounded on the north by the Othurinch Creek  
the timber upon it is of the most valuable description for pulp  
purposes.

LAKE MACQUARIE, 1200 Acres.  
The property of William Brooks, Esq.  
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a COTTAGE, OUT-  
and fenced-in Paddock.  
The property is situated on the south side of the  
LAKE, and is bounded on the north by the Othurinch Creek  
the timber upon it is of the most valuable description for pulp  
purposes.

QUESANREYAN, 2100 Acres.  
 ON THE MURRUMBidgee RIVER, NEAR LINDSEY.  
 Grants James Wright, and is contiguous to the lands of M.  
 Pitzer and Macquoid.  
 Situated on the banks of the fine open forest and rich alluvial  
 TOWN OF PARHAMATTA.  
 WELSON'S REEF, 200 Acres.  
 Situated near the old entrance to the Government Domain  
 the town of Parramatta.  
 The property is so well known that a more detailed ac-  
 count is deemed unnecessary.  
 "THE HARP OF ERIN," 200 Acres.  
 This long-established and well-known inn,  
 "THE HARP OF ERIN," situate in CAMPBELL-STREET  
 immediately opposite the entrance to the Domain,  
 together with  
 THE BRICK-BUILDING, TRACED ADDITION.  
 The Allotment upon which this stand has the very  
 frontage of  
 CAMPBELL-STREET, more or less, to CAMPBELL-STREET.  
 "The Harp of Erin" stands upon, perhaps, one of the

**BUSHEE-STREET.**  
A TWO-STORY HOUSE, on the west side of BUSHEE-STREET, to the corner of Gough-street, containing the property of John Murray, Schoolmaster, now occupied as a Candle Man's shop. It has a FRONTAGE of 40 FEET, more or less to BUSHEE-STREET, and a DEPTH of 94 FEET more or less.

**A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOWANCE** in the vicinity of above, and adjoining

**W. H. HUGH'S PROPERTY.**  
On the West side of BUSHEE-STREET. It has a FRONTAGE of 40 FEET, more or less to BUSHEE-STREET, and a DEPTH of 94 FEET, more or less.

**Savins' Bank.** It is a house full of different tenants, and is called "Savins' Bank," it is deemed all-sufficient to mention that fact to the public. It is a very desirable property, and is well situated. They include some really valuable Farms and Town Property in the vicinity of the above, and the Farmstead and the quail runs have been recently divided in the colony, on all of which the public are invited to view. The Farmstead and the quail runs are also well worthy of attention.

For further particulars of the above, and of the value of the Auctioneers are detailed particulars than an advertisement will

**HIGHLY Important Sale of Land, House and Store, at KEMPA JAMES T. KYAN** will sell by auction on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of September, at noon,  
Twenty acres of choice agricultural land, one situated in the centre of Kemp Plains, comprising of land, roads, upwards in front of the frontage of the shore-road; the great thoroughfare from the Western interior, and up to Plover's and Macdonald streets.  
The commodious substantially erected STONE-BUILT COTTAGE of five rooms, a pulling stable, with a large garden, one with six acres, four fenced off. These premises are situated on the road to Bathurst—Wellington Road, about 10 miles from Florida—a very snug corner, either suitable for a commercial business or as a residence or both.  
Also a long-established store and premises, containing an acre of an acre of land, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Meyer, who has been doing an extensive business.  
The proprietor has been induced to subdivide the land,

mand which prevails throughout the colony for building up this locality, and for which they are so admirably adapted. The auctioneer has much pleasure in announcing that the above property is offered for sale, and is a most desirable and very lucrative and profitable investment, as no other place in the judicious selection of the township of Emu this spot will be the central point of the railway, and will be the happy home of the enterprising and industrious people of the colony. The property is situated in the township of Emu, ultimately become the railway terminus, and improvement of the place is the object of the Government. The property is situated in the township of Emu, and is offered for sale at the office of the auctioneer, Emu Plains. The above sale, if not previously disposed of, Mr. J. Ryan, the undersigned, is public permission, the Lease, for the use of the property, and good will of the business, and the property is situated in the township of Emu, and is offered for sale at the office of the auctioneer, Emu Plains. The above sale, if not previously disposed of, Mr. J. Ryan, the undersigned, is public permission, the Lease, for the use of the property, and good will of the business, and the property is situated in the township of Emu, and is offered for sale at the office of the auctioneer, Emu Plains.

To Balmern and Superior, Importers of the National and Fifty Superfine Mill Cotton. The Trustees of the Balmern and Superior, Importers of the National and Fifty Superfine Mill Cotton.

**CHARLES COTRELL** has been instructed by the Proprietor, Mr. George Martin, to return to the city in consequence of being advanced in years, to sell by auction, on **TUESDAY**, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, a large quantity of the following property, to-wit:

50 select Durham bred milch cows and heifers, some of them bred and born in this country.

The auctioneer, Mr. J. W. Myers, says that an opportunity of purchasing such superior stock as these are, is not to be met with again, as he has been in the dairy business for the last twenty years, and during that period has seen the best description of stock for dairy purposes; in fact, we are assured that the quality of the above is so prevalent, as to be well like Martin's breed.

Terms at sale.

To the synders, Penrith, Windser, and Candies Carrose Butcher.

**CHARLES COTRELL**, has been instructed by Mr. John Whitford to sell by auction **MONDAY**, the 11th instant, at noon, at the **Fitz Roy Inn** in

Ninety-five head of prime fat cattle, average weight about 1,100 lbs., on the road from the Vauzel, and will arrive at St. Mary's Friday, the 8th instant (if not disposed of immediately). This lot is worth the attention of the trade, as there have been sayings in the market for some time for quality.

Terms at sale.

**GREAT SALE OF PROPERTIES AT BATHURST.**  
**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
**SALE BY AUCTION, at Bathurst, on**  
**early day, of the magnificent Manning**  
**Grounds, and Farm called Bathurst, with 600 acres, situate**  
**5 miles from Bathurst, and of present tenant as A. Murray,**  
**his son, and his wife, who are well cultivated and well stocked**  
**Queen Charlotte's Vale, four miles from Bathurst, known as**  
**de'll's Run, in small allotments.**



